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THE  
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AND  
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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*Published by order of the Managers of*  
**THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

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FROM THE LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL REVIEW.

**REVIEW OF ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS, AND DEFENCE OF  
THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

By Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, Senator in the United States Congress.

*Address of the New York Anti-Slavery Society. Printed by West and Trow: New York, 1833.—Declaration of the Anti-Slavery Convention, assembled at Philadelphia, December 6, 1833.*

WE have read the Address and Declaration above named, with surprise and regret. Had they been content with the fullest developement of their own views and principles, however much we might have differed, we should have felt respect even for the errors of misguided good will. But when the Declaration proceeds to enjoin *political action*, it is proper its principles should be examined; and when the Address, in a style of singular self-confidence, assails and denounces by name, a respectable Society, that has long been labouring for the welfare of the African race, and, as we believe, with the purest motives; we deem it, in common justice, due to the history and the numerous friends of the Colonization Society, that it should be heard in defence.

We must protest against the exclusive and uncompromising spirit of the Address, as exhibited in the following paragraphs:—"It is *our* object to recommend the *only* practicable and safe plan," &c. And again, "The *only* wise method of making it (emancipation) entire, is to make it immediate." We take leave to say, that many sober minded men, after deep reflection, believe that a system of gradual abolition is wiser, because happier for the slave, and safer for the country. And with such views, many of the free states have addressed their legislation to this subject. In New York and New Jersey the abolition of slavery has been the gradual work of the last thirty years. The enlightened statesmen, who have devoted their best thoughts to this interesting subject, did believe that they not only might, but were solemnly bound to aim at less than immediate emancipation, while they were honestly and earnestly seeking the sure and final abolition of slavery.

The Address has collected fragments of speeches, detached remarks of individuals, isolated paragraphs, culled from newspapers and reports of

auxiliary societies, and, with greater skill than fairness, wove them into an argument, by which to fix upon the Colonization Society the charge of hostility to emancipation. This mode of conducting a grave discussion, may be as successfully employed in the countenance of error, as in the support of truth. No other scheme of benevolence could abide such a scrutiny.—To hold it responsible for all that has been said of it, or for it, by all men, and under all circumstances, is neither just nor candid. It is, indeed, not trying the cause, but the thousand considerations and motives that may influence its advocates.

The first affirmative point in the conclusions at which the Convention arrive from their premises, is, "*That there is no difference in principle, between the African slave trade, and American slavery.*" By this it is obviously meant, that is as wicked for an American owner of slaves to retain them, as it is to engage in the African slave trade. The fallacy of this position is apparent by reference to facts. It is now within a few months of a quarter of a century, since the introduction of slaves into the United States was prohibited, under the sanctions of the Constitution. This is more than equivalent to *three lives*, as computed in the English law. Slavery, therefore, as it now exists in this country, may be fairly considered rather as an "*unblest inheritance?*" cast upon the present generation, than as its own voluntary crime. And yet, according to the reasoning of the Convention, the involuntary recipients of a legacy, which, like Pandora's box, is full of mischief and poison, are as guilty as those who prepared it, or as if they were now to engage, voluntarily and actively, in the abominable traffic. To reason in this manner, is to confound right and wrong; it is to break down the proper distinction between vice and virtue; and to regard intention, or the exercise of will, as not at all entering into the character of crime.

But it is not our present object to follow these publications through all the abstract propositions which they have laid down, most of which have no better foundation, than the sophistry made use of to justify the outrages of the French Revolution. Nor do we propose to enter at large upon the subject of slavery and emancipation. Nor shall we attempt to ascertain, whether all the good that might, under any favourable circumstances, be accomplished, will follow the efforts that are now making by the Colonization Society. Our object is more definite: *to defend the Society in its great scheme of Colonization on the coast of Africa.* Here, as its humble advocate, we take our stand. It matters little what some may have said in praise, or others urged in condemnation; it must, after all, be sustained or abandoned, as this prominent object of the enterprise shall commend itself or not, to the good sense and enlightened conscience of the American people.

In the Address of the Anti-Slavery Society, this object is denounced as inefficient and injurious; not merely as a remedy, quite inadequate, but decidedly hostile to the best interests of the coloured population of the United States. In the Declaration it is alluded to as a *scheme of expatriation*, and pronounced *cruel, delusive, and dangerous*.

The advocates of immediate emancipation regard the Colonization Society as an obstacle in their way, they maintain that it soothes the conscience of the slave holder, and contents him in the enjoyment of slaves as property; and thus retards the advance of free principles.

At the threshold of this argument, we frankly admit, that if such were our deliberate conviction of the nature of this enterprise, we should be among the first to abandon it. But, on the contrary, we believe the measure to be beneficent in all its tendencies; that so far from encouraging slavery, it effectually rebukes it, and will lead the way to its final removal.

Let us calmly examine the scheme in its simplicity and singleness of

purpose. It proposes to colonize, with their own consent, the free people of colour. It is addressed, then, exclusively to the free: and our states abound with such. Holding no right or power of constraint, the Society offers its patronage and protection to all who may be willing to accept of these benefits, and emigrate to Liberia. Now, in the light of truth and Christian principles, is there a feature of such a plan, that should expose it to the charge of cruelty or oppression? Suppose the experiment were yet untried; might it not fairly put in its claims among the thousand adventures, to which benevolence, commerce and science prompt, in this day of enterprise? But it *has* been tried, to the satisfaction, contentment, and happiness of many hundreds of coloured men. And there are strong reasons which should persuade this people gladly to embrace the offer. However much we may condemn it, the fact is, that the free blacks in this country are in a degraded condition. They are a depressed and separate race; excluded from the privileges of freemen. They enjoy no share of our political, and but a small part of our social privileges. We have seen these causes in constant operation for many years; and however we may and ought to deplore it, yet the depression exists, and the lines of separation are as deep and palpable as ever.

If, as we find to be true, this class of our fellow men have not been able successfully to contend against all this unhappy influence, and rise above their condition; should not a safe and honorable retreat be provided? Let it be granted, that time and better feelings may, in thirty or fifty years, accomplish for them a partial deliverance; still in the interim, it is worth all the labours of philanthropy to provide a happy resting place, where they may fully enjoy the blessings of society, under a government of their own choice; and where neither prejudice, scorn, nor unkindness shall reach them. Yielding to the opposers all which they urge against the unchristian spirit that estranges from us our coloured brethren;—this should be the theme of just admonition to us, but forms no plea for casting hindrances in the way of the unhappy victims of these feelings, when they seek a refuge for themselves and their children.

Our first proposition is then, as we think, fairly drawn and fully sustained, that to the colonists, Liberia is a substantial blessing. Whether the prejudice which depresses the African in this country be cruel or just, a safe retreat from its frown should be hailed with thankfulness.

Here an objection meets us that deserves a distinct consideration. It is insisted, that the Colonization Society is itself an obstruction in the way of African elevation in this country; that it helps to maintain the distinction of colour, and seriously opposes the progress of emancipation.

After deep reflection on this charge, we must believe that it arises from a contracted view of the subject. It has not reached the great moral bearings of the question. We hope to show, among the direct and legitimate results of this enterprise, the elevation of the whole African race, not only in the United States, but throughout the earth.

This unhappy people in our free states are so spread over the land, and their condition is literally so obscure, that they make no distinct impression on the public mind. They are emphatically a people scattered and peeled: as a race of men, and in their condition, they are (so to speak) lost in the crowd. If we could embody them in one neighbourhood, even in all their wretchedness, that would promise more good for them, than their present state. Such a congregation would invite, and perhaps compel our attention; the object would stand out before us in some distinctive features. This Society now takes them out of the great mass, where the public eye cannot fix upon them; gives them a distinct existence, "a local habitation and a name;" and this, not as slaves, not as degraded hewers of wood and

drawers of water; but as freemen, pursuing all the business and fulfilling all the duties of a rational and christian community. We look on the map of the world for their dwelling place; we hear of them in their laws, their government and commerce; their citizens come amongst us, as men of trade and business. Who can fail to trace in such circumstances, some of the most powerful of moral causes? They must exert an influence that will be deeply felt.

Again: in this distinct community, the demonstration has been made, that the African is equal to the duties of a Freeman. His mind expands, as his condition improves. This settlement pleads the cause of freedom with strong and constant emphasis. Its first effect is, to draw forth our sympathies for the black man, not as heretofore, and for long generations, a poor, oppressed and degraded being; but as the elevated citizen of a government, free as our own, favoured as our own, and by the blessing of God, destined to become as populous and great. These sympathies extend themselves over the whole race. Liberia stands the representative of all her people.—The most wretched tribe in Africa is raised to a more hopeful condition by this relation. The coloured man, over the whole earth, is reached by this elevating fellowship.

Nor is this all, scope is here afforded for an interesting comparison. The mind will trace it, and mark the contrast between the African at Liberia and his brother among ourselves. The master of slaves will almost unconsciously fall into a train of reflection, that will strikingly distinguish between the abject being under his dominion, and his more favoured kinsman on the coast of Africa. And the plea will be heard and respected—"if the simple process of colonization thus brings out the long neglected functions of my fellow man, if I can thus enlarge his capacities for usefulness and happiness; wherefore shall I detain him from such exalted destiny? If I can thus add to the stock of human blessings; justice, reason, and conscience persuade me, that I should delight in the occasion." And such has been its silent operation. Emancipation has followed closely in the steps of this enterprise.—Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, all of them slaveholding states, have by decided manifestations of public sentiment commended and approved of the plans and objects of the Colonization Society. One of these states (Maryland) has devoted *two hundred thousand dollars*, and another (Virginia) *ninety thousand dollars* to the cause. Maryland has at this time an agency in Africa, to establish a colony at Cape Palmas, south of Liberia; and she avows, in distinct and unequivocal terms, the noble purpose of eradicating slavery from her soil.

Moreover, the degraded condition of this people in their own country, has heretofore been one of the palliatives employed to countenance the existence of slavery. And it was often urged, with great truth and effect.—Many of the Africans are, probably, improved by their translation to the kind care of humane and generous masters. The results of the Colony, have shorn this apology of all its strength. We no longer look upon Africa as one unbroken mass of ignorance and wretchedness. There are green spots that delight and refresh the eye of Philanthropy; and this Colony is one of them.

These take away the reproach of her desolateness, and raise an argument for her oppressed children, that will be heard and heeded to the ends of the earth. The proprietor of slaves can no longer compose his occasional disquietude, by the plausible pretext, that it fares better with his slaves, than it could at home. The Colony corrects his erroneous estimate. It spreads before him all its rich blessings; points him to a well ordered society, to its halls of legislation, its seats of judgment, and its temples of worship, all filled by *redeemed captives*, rejoicing in their privileges. It invites him to

look in upon its useful industry and extending commerce, upon its peaceful and hallowed Sabbaths, and its internal tranquillity; and persuades him, with an energy that no motives ever could before, to turn over a new page on this subject. These considerations have often prevailed with the owners of slaves. They regard the question not, as heretofore, in the light of dominion and property, but in the relations which man sustains to his fellow man.

Strange as this objection must appear to that happy community, that are now gratefully enjoying the fruits of this enterprise on the coast of Africa; yet it is gravely made, and often clamorously urged against the Society, that it seeks to banish our fellow men from the comforts of their native land, and cruelly consign them to the perils of a benighted continent.

In the first place, it should not be forgotten, that the Society treats alone with the *free*, and for freedom's sake. If our coloured brethren prefer to remain amongst us, let them, with our hearty good will. We compel no reluctant submission to terms. Or if any emigrants at Liberia, after full experiment, choose to return, be it so; there is no obstacle in the way.—Their welfare has prompted these labours, and should they reject the offers made to them; or after trial, experience none of these promised benefits; the Society has no duty left but that of sincere regret. It possesses neither the power nor the disposition to constrain consent. It is, therefore, a morbid illusion, that can detect any feature of harshness or cruelty in this plan. But to pause a moment longer at this point; what can there be of unkindness, in sending children home to the land of their fathers, and there nourishing them by the lights of science, religion, and liberty? And is not Africa such a home? It forms one of the atrocities of the slave trade, that it plunders the fireside of its inmates, and forces men from their home and country against the pleadings of nature and friendship. And when a just sense of contrition springs up in the mind, it is a healthful and moral dictate, that we should repair the trespass, by retracing our steps, and return the kidnapped children to the dwelling-place of their fathers. Let us not oppose this, with blind and inconsiderate hostility. As we would not mar a blessed scheme of mercy, let us calmly and soberly try its claims: and because we may not accomplish all the good that is desirable or practicable, let us not crush an agency that attempts, in some humble measure, to alleviate the miseries of so large a portion of our race.

This measure derives additional importance from some political considerations, with which it is identified. It is universally agreed, that by the principles of our confederation, the internal concerns of each state are left to its own exclusive cognizance and regulation, and the Federal Government cannot lawfully legislate on the subject of slavery, as it exists in the several states. Prior to the adoption of the federal constitution, the thirteen states were separate and independent governments. There was no political bond to which was given, by concession, the power of control. The state of Massachusetts, for instance, possessed no more right to interfere with the relations of master and slave in Carolina, than it had to interfere with the relation of prince and peer in Russia. When the Constitution was framed no such right was acquired, or could be obtained; and a subsequent provision was engrafted, which was merely declaratory of the necessary intentment of the instrument,—that all “powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.” The precise extent of these reserved rights has, in many particulars, been the subject of grave debate; but that they include the right of interfering in the relations of master and slave, no one has had the hardihood to pretend. Such terms as the states respectively chose to insist upon, must necessarily have been acceded to, or the whole compact remain inoperative; and at all events, the slaves of the

South, by its adoption, were placed in no worse situation than before, and in many respects much better. Nothing of an unkind or uncharitable character is attributable, therefore, to the Constitution, to those who framed, or to those who adopted it. Interests were contemplated and protected, in which our black population participated, and of which they are now reaping, slowly, but surely, the favourable fruits.

The Declaration of the Convention professes, indeed, to recognize the right of each state to legislate exclusively on the subject of slavery, and concedes that Congress has no power to interfere with it in the slave states. This profession, however, is qualified by the assertion, that "Congress has a right, and is solemnly bound to suppress the domestic slave trade between the several states," and that the "highest obligations rest upon the people of the free states, to remove slavery by moral and *political action, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States.*" What the *political action* is, which the Constitution *prescribes* for the removal of slavery, we are yet to learn; nor is it easy to imagine a federal principle adequate to that result, and at the same time compatible with the "sovereignty of each state to legislate *exclusively*" on the subject, and the disclaimer of any right of Congress, under the *present* national compact, to interfere with any of the slave states on this momentous subject. Congress has no power whatever to interfere in the matter of slavery, excepting only in two specified cases, *viz*:—first, within the District of Columbia; and secondly, in such cases as are expressly warranted by the clear terms of the Constitution. These terms do not, in any case, contemplate an inhibition of the transfer of slaves, from one territory to another, in both of which slavery is recognised by law.

In their ardour to reach the consummation of their purpose, the advocates of immediate abolition seem to shut their eyes upon all intervening obstacles. In pursuit of abstract right, they forget the more obvious duties that spring from the existing relations of society. The African race constitute at most but one-sixth of the population of the United States. And will it be said, that the harmony, peace and safety of five-sixths of a community, shall be put to hazard for the contingent and doubtful advantage of the one-sixth. The postulate is, that "the slaves ought *instantly* to be set free."—This would, of course, preclude the idea of any preparatory measures to enable the slave, by the cultivation of intellect, to appreciate and enjoy the blessings of self-government. The scenes once enacted, and that too within the memory of the present generation, in the island of St. Domingo, depict but too fearfully the consequences of premature abolition.

The question is at issue, whether *immediate* emancipation shall be conferred upon a class of men, incapable of self-government, to the utter destruction of the lives and property of two and a half millions of white inhabitants; or whether the former shall await the march of events, and the progressive influences of philanthropy? But it is not two and a half millions of whites only, whose interests and happiness are involved. Eight millions more, north and west of the Potomac, are not only affected by, but distinctly included in the result. Twenty-four States, five-sixths of whose inhabitants are white, and who are knit together by a bond of political union, are threatened by this rash proposition, to be driven back to a state of anarchy, commotion and civil war. The very first overt act that shall be made in any one of the northern States to carry into effect the plans of those who oppose the Colonization enterprise, will probably result in a separation of the Union. The political fabrick erected with so much care, and at the expense of so many lives and so much treasure, will be prostrated in the dust. The institutions under which we have become a great and happy people will be subverted, and disaffection and hostility assume their place.

When, therefore, we are urged to the immediate abolition of slavery, the answer is very conclusive, that duty has no claims, where both the right and the power to exercise it are wanting. The door is shut upon us here: nor could we open it, but by a violence destructive of public harmony, and probably fatal to our national union.

But there is a vantage ground, where benevolence may expand in her broadest desires; and the Colonization Society presents it. Here the south and the north meet in kindred sympathy and cordial co-operation. We have seen with what liberality most of the southern States contribute to the treasury of the Society. It is an unfounded aspersion to ascribe their patronage to the sordid calculations of avarice, and the design of more firmly riveting the chains of slavery. To repel this ungracious imputation upon a generous people, we need only learn the fact, that the great majority of the colonists are emancipated slaves, liberated by southern owners. Some have been guilty of great injustice in the feelings they have cherished towards the south; and have declaimed against slavery, as if really, all Christian feeling, principle and duty, ranged on the north of the Delaware. There was never a greater or more humiliating mistake. Who can forget the time when all our fields were cultivated by the labour and toil of slaves? and why is it, that we are a few years ahead of the south in emancipation?—Simply because with us, the condition was so limited in its extent, that we could readily and safely compass it. We could without danger modify its tenure gradually relax the dominion of the master, and at length abolish it altogether. With our sister States, it is a monstrous incubus, never sought, but imposed upon them: and consummate prudence, and the best directed skill are requisite to manage and control it. *This cannot be the work of a day.* Such a forcing of abstractions, would be downright madness. This modern notion of rushing to the object, regardless of consequences, is a very simple, thorough process on paper. It would certainly save a great amount of thought, reflection and care. But it is a rash and dangerous spirit, which threatens ruin and devastation. We dare not trust it, because it regards neither time nor circumstances. What reply would this feverish temperament have returned, when the Roman soldiers made the interesting enquiry of the forerunner of our Saviour, ‘and what shall we do?’—These were the soldiers of a military and iron hearted despotism. On the principles that assail the Colonization Society, the response would surely have enjoined upon them immediate desertion from such service, and a firm resistance of every measure, that would strengthen a tyranny over the free and equal rights of the people. And yet, in place of this, the great preacher, who was preparing the way before his Lord and Master, counselled, in far milder strains of heavenly wisdom: “Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and *be content with your wages.*” Did the gospel, therefore, justify war, or sanction despotism? Far otherwise. It was introduced at a time, when such was the state of the Roman people, and addressed its injunctions and promises to men, as it found them. It did not propose violently to demolish “the swords and the spears;” but to change them “into plough-shares and pruning hooks;” and this requires labour, skill and pains, matters too sluggish for the wild or rushing of fanaticism.

Before we conclude this paper, we beg a moment’s further attention to the probable influence of the colony upon the native tribes of Africa. And here the subject rises to an elevation and takes hold of interests, that might well engage an angel’s thought. A whole continent of sixty millions of immortal beings, sunk in ignorance and sin, sends up a cry for redemption. If philanthropy had now for the first time directed its concern towards this unhappy people, and was seeking for the most effective agency, we venture to affirm, that among its earliest measures, would be that of a Christian set-

tlement among them, and above all, one of their own colour and kindred. Such a community, planted in the neighbourhood of an ignorant race, and exhibiting before them all the civil, religious and social duties and relations, in full subsistence and operation, will exert a moral influence in extent and duration beyond our calculations. It opens a perennial fountain, that will send forth a thousand streams of salvation. These will strike their channels into every famishing waste, will make glad the wilderness, and cause the deserts to sing for joy.

Liberia sustains these hopeful relations, and justifies all these animating prospects. Much has already been done. The native tribes look on and wonder. They behold their countrymen enjoying all the blessings of the most favoured nation. They may not at once apprehend the cause of the difference; but they see it, and feel it, and will very soon learn the reason, and teach it to others. The report of the colony will travel forth from tribe to tribe, waking up the sympathies of a long neglected and forsaken people. Her coasts will soon be lined by Christian settlements, which will gradually invade the interior regions of darkness and pollution. The African missionary from Liberia, will meet his Christian brother from the Cape of Good Hope, and they mingle in prayer and praise together. The light will spread from mountain to valley, and from river to river, until the sleep of ages shall be broken, and the song of salvation fill the chorus of a redeemed and regenerated continent. Then will Africa's first tribute of praise ascend to God, the gracious giver of all these mercies; and next, will the blessing of many ready to perish come upon the Colonization Society.

These benefits, form, as we think, a full defence for the friends of this great measure. We commend this brief and imperfect sketch, to the dispassionate consideration of our fellow citizens. A cause which, in its early stages, engaged so much of piety and prayer; which has been distinguished by so many illustrious tokens of divine approbation, should not be pushed aside by prejudice or clamour. We should be slow to believe, that such pure spirits as Mills, Finley and Ashmun, that such exalted statesmen as Washington, Marshall and Lafayette, would give the countenance of their names, or devote the anxious labour of their lives, to a device of cupidity, or a scheme of oppression.

#### SPECIAL REPORT.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, February 20th, 1834, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq. from the Committee to whom the subject had been referred, made the following report, which was read and considered by the Board, and unanimously adopted:—

*The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, to the People of the United States.*

At the late Annual Meeting of the Society, the following resolution was adopted:—

*"Resolved*, That the Board of Managers be directed to lay before the Public, through the African Repository, a full and detailed statement of the origin, rise, and present condition of the Society's Debt, having particular reference to the causes and manner of its rise and increase; the times at which it has been incurred; the individuals to which it was originally and is now due, and for what, in every case; together with every circumstance, within the reach of their inquiries, here and in Africa, which can throw any light on this subject."

In order to meet, as well the views of the Society as expressed in this resolution, as the just and proper expectations of the public in reference to the

expenditure of the funds heretofore bestowed by the friends of the Institution, the Managers have found it necessary to review the proceedings of the Society for the last four years, during which period the debt of the Society has been incurred. In connection with this object, they have also deemed it a suitable occasion to exhibit distinctly various other most important subjects not specially mentioned in the resolution, but which are of vital interest to the future welfare of the trust committed to them.

In the result of their examination which they now lay before the public, the Managers explicitly state that they have no concealments. In regard to the facts which are here embodied, they pledge themselves that the statement contains the truth and the whole truth. In the discharge of the high trust committed to them, the Managers could at no time have any interest exclusively personal. Some of their number are at present in the Board for the first time, and some have been for years engaged in the direction of its affairs. Some of their former associates, men distinguished for every thing that ennobles the human mind, are now no more; but their virtues and their example will long live in the memory of all who knew them. In no instance has there been any compensation received by the Managers for their services; and the time devoted to the interests of the Society does often interfere most seriously with their private concerns, and most generally it is the only time, which their professional and other engagements allow them for the enjoyment of their domestic relations. They believe, with the other friends of the Society, that the importance of the trusts committed to them, calls for sacrifices on their part; but having assumed these duties, they admit their full responsibility to the public for the manner in which they have been, or shall be discharged. In assuming this responsibility, they can have no object but the promotion of the best interest of the Institution. If, therefore, any mistakes or errors have been made, they are most anxious that these mistakes or errors should be corrected, by any light which experience or additional information may afford; and if any shall occur in future, they will at all times be ready to apply the proper correction.

The Managers, with the other friends of the Society, believe that the cause in which they are engaged, is full of the richest blessings, both to their own beloved country, and to Africa. But if in this, they are mistaken—if their object be not a just object—if it be not based upon truth—if it cannot be supported by the prayers and exertions of good men—if, in short, it be not such a cause as God will approve, they say with one voice, the sooner it comes to nought the better; let it perish, and let the charities for its support take another and a better direction. But the convictions of its friends lead them to no such conclusion. To plant a Colony of free colored men on the land of their fathers, is no longer an experiment. Neither can it be denied, that the tendency of this benevolent enterprise is to elevate their moral and physical condition—to suppress the slave trade—to enlighten and civilize Africa, and to remove positive impediments to the free exercise of the right to emancipate slaves, either by particular States, which may be deemed by the people thereof to have sufficiently approximated a condition of society, rendering such a measure necessary or expedient, or by individual proprietors, in whom the legal right has always existed; to both of whom the difficulty of assigning an appropriate place and station to the freed men of colour, of presenting them a fair field for the exertion of their faculties, and for attaining the destined ends of social man, in harmony with the social and political relations of the community, has always been a source of serious embarrassment and perplexity; a difficulty solved to the great advantage of all parties, by a scheme of Colonization, wisely planned, and resolutely and prudently conducted. It has always been left to the unbiassed consideration of all, who, from the individual

habits and tendencies of thinking and feeling, may be variously affected by the diversified yet consistent motives of general or particular benevolence, or of civil prudence, which may be supposed to actuate the promoters of the scheme, to form their various estimates of the relative value and cogency of those motives; but this Society has never ceased to hope that the combined effect of them all must ultimately unite the wise and good in its support. The blessing of Heaven has too signally rested upon the efforts heretofore made, to leave any just ground of apprehension for the future.

From the year 1820, the receipts and expenditures, and the number of emigrants, in each year, have been as follows:—

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EMIGRANTS.
1820-2	\$5,627 66	\$3,785 79	
" '23	4,798 02	6,766 17	
" '24	4,379 89	3,851 42	
" '25	10,125 85	7,543 88	
" '26	14,779 24	17,316 94	
" '27	13,294 94	13,901 74	
" '28	18,458 17	17,077 12	
" '29	19,795 61	18,487 34	
" '30	26,583 51	17,637 32	
" '31	27,999 15	28,068 15	
" '32	40,365 08	51,644 22	
" '33	37,242 46	35,637 54	
			2769

It is not deemed important in this communication, to give in detail all the distinct objects of expenditure; but it is necessary to a clear and satisfactory exposition, that the leading items of expense should be specifically stated.

In the United States these have consisted of

Salary of the Secretary,	- - - - -	\$1,250
Assistant Secretary (for last year),	- - - - -	1,000
Treasurer and Clerk,	- - - - -	750
Postage of Letters,	- - - - -	150
Office Rent,	- - - - -	200
Printing and Stationary (average),	- - - - -	1,890
Agents in different States,	- - - - -	1,356
Fuel and other contingencies,	- - - - -	120
		\$6,716

#### IN LIBERIA.

Colonial Agent,	- - - - -	\$2,400
Paid by the United States Government,	- - - - -	1,600
Colonial Physician,	- - - - -	1,500
Secretary,	- - - - -	600
All other salaried Officers,	- - - - -	4,220
		\$7,120

The Agent and Physicians receive also subsistence from the Colonial stores.

This may be called the expense of the Civil List, in the administration of the Colony in the United States and in Liberia.

Here, it may be proper to remark, that most of these Colonial salaries were not created by the Board, and whatever may have been the necessity heretofore, when the Colony was in an infant state, the Managers now consider most of the salary officers in the Colony to be unnecessary. The measures which they have adopted on this branch of the subject, will be found in another part of this communication.

The expenditures in the United States, besides those for the civil list, have been, for collecting emigrants for their embarkation—for subsistence

till their arrival—for provisions, subsistence and Colonial stores, sent from the United States for their support for six months after their arrival in Liberia—for charter of vessels, freight and transportation—for medicines, surgical instruments, arms, warlike stores and armed vessels; and also, for the maintenance of three medical students.

The expenditures of the Colony, besides those for the civil list, have been, for the support of public schools, for buildings, presents to native Kings, fortifications, purchase of territory, expense of court house and jail, opening roads, and the founding of new settlements.

It was at all times the desire of the Board, that all the expenses at the Colony should be paid by the Agent, either from the sale of articles from the Colonial stores, or by cash in his hand. The ruinous practice of purchasing provisions from the merchants in Liberia on credit, and paying for them from time to time, by drafts on the Board, was never for one moment contemplated, except in cases of peculiar and rare contingency; and yet, owing to adverse circumstances of the last two years, this very practice has been the principal cause of the present embarrassment in the finances of the Society.

It will be seen that the number of emigrants sent out during the years 1830, '1, '2 and '3, was 1598; and, to meet their expenses at the Colony, it appears from the Society's books, supplies were furnished and sent out amounting to \$40,946 63. In addition to this amount, the drafts on the Board have been \$32,939 15, making the entire charge on the funds of the Institution \$73,885 78, for these four years, exclusive of the civil list in the United States, support of medical students, collecting emigrants, charter of vessels, freight, and transportation.

The sum of \$40,946 63, vested as it was in Colonial stores and provisions, was deemed sufficient for all the expenses of the Colony. The highest estimate made by the Colonial Agent, was at all times less than twenty dollars for the support of each emigrant after his arrival. Estimating that sum for each, the 1598 emigrants would require for their support \$31,960, leaving a balance of \$8,986 63 for the civil list and other expenditures at the Colony. This balance was in Colonial stores, and worth, in Liberia, at least \$12,000. This sum was evidently too small for the payment of the civil list in the Colony for four years, and for the other expenditures, for objects of a permanent character. The purchase of additional territory, the founding the Colony at Grand Bassa, and the purchase of the Agency House from the United States, were objects of a permanent nature; and, taken together, tended much to increase the debt against the Society. As a matter of course, drafts from the Colony, to some extent, were necessary to meet this deficit. In the purchase of the supplies sent to the Colony, the Board had incurred a debt in the United States of \$11,708 97.

In thus extending the operations of the Society, in advance of their means, the Board, it is believed, fell into an error. But it arose, in a great measure, from the want of full and precise information. Additional light would have prevented the outfit of so many expeditions in 1832. The object of the Board was undoubtedly praiseworthy; their accounts from the Colony, throughout 1832, were most encouraging. Emigrants offered themselves, and liberated slaves were offered, in greater numbers than the means of the Board would enable them to send to the Colony. Many friends of the cause urged the Board to give more vigor to their operations; and expressed the opinion that the public liberality would sustain them in their efforts to increase the numbers of the Colony. This desire to extend and enlarge the beneficial operations of the Society, to the number who were waiting and anxious to go to Liberia, induced the Board to incur responsibilities, both in the United States and at the Colony, which, in the most favorable circumstances, would have left a heavy balance against them.

Although a resort to drafts, to some extent, was foreseen by the Board, yet, from the general and favorable information received from the Agent, they could not have anticipated such frequent and heavy drafts as were made upon them. The Agent, though frequently written to, did not always furnish them with the necessary details. Hence, the Board were not aware of the ruinous debts that were accumulating against them at the Colony. When the drafts were presented, they were at a loss to know whether to accept them for payment or refuse. Fearing, however, the effect of the return of the drafts to the Colony, the Board did accept them in the absence of the accounts and estimates. In this, also, the Board may have erred, although, under all the circumstances, it is not clear that it was an error: they were reduced, as in several other instances, to a choice of evils, under circumstances that rendered it extremely difficult to determine how the balance of evils turned. In future, however, it is their determination, so to arrange the business, that a resort to drafts shall be unnecessary, unless under special circumstances.

Since the Annual Meeting of the Society, the Board have, with great care, examined the expenditures at the Colony, for the last four years; but this examination has not been satisfactory in its result. The loose state of the accounts, their want of system, the long period in which accounts with the merchants at the Colony have been accumulating, without knowledge on the part of the Board—the absence, to some extent, of vouchers, or suitable explanations, for many items, and the general want of care and economy, are painful results to which their examinations have led them. To this, must also be added, the secondary attention bestowed on the encouragement of education and agriculture at the Colony; both of which the friends of the Society have so much at heart. It is due, however, to the Agent to state, that a great part of the time, he was laboring under the want of health; that his duties were at all times laborious; that his services, in many respects, have been of great value; and that he has returned to the bosom of his friends in a weak state of health. It is due to him also to state, which the Board do with great pleasure, that in no one instance does it appear, that any improper considerations of personal emolument for one moment influenced his conduct. On the contrary, he is now a creditor of the Board, for a part of his compensation.

In the examination of the accounts for articles purchased in Liberia, at a large advance upon the original cost, there is no evidence that either shipmasters or colonial merchants asked or received more than the current market price of such articles.

Other causes, however, and those which no human foresight could have provided for, tended greatly to increase the debt against the Society. The failure to a great extent, of the rice crop, the vast demand for it from the Cape de Verd Islands, and the dependence on the Society, beyond the usual time, of many families afflicted with sickness, all tended greatly to increase the expense. In these visitations of Divine Providence, the Board would desire to feel how much the blessing of God is needed in all their affairs; and without that blessing, how vain are all their efforts.

The amount of such debts of the Society as have been accepted or settled by the Board, including the sum of \$5,705 41, falling due in March and May next, is \$36,635 40 To which must be added various claims before the Board, not yet settled,

and which may be subject to some deduction, 2,955 00

In addition to this, various evidences of debt, held by individuals in the Colony, have been purchased by another individual, and presented for payment. These claims have not been passed upon by the Board; they are payable at the Colony, are not transferred by any assignment to the present holder, and may be subject to deduction. They amount to 6,055 32

\$45,645 72

Immediately after the reorganization of the Board, various measures of reform, after the most careful consideration, received their final decision.

The first in importance of these measures, was to enlarge the powers of the Colonial Council. This the colonists had desired, and their wishes were fully acceded to by the Board. They have now power, subject to the approval of the Board, to make their own laws and regulations, lay and collect taxes, appoint such officers as they judge proper, and provide for the payment of such salaries as may be designated from the colonial treasury.—This measure, whilst it shows the confidence of the Board in the ability of the colonists for self-government, relieves also, the Society from the heavy item of expense incurred by the salaries of officers, many of them not of much importance to the interests of the Colony. This measure alone, will relieve the funds of the Society from an annual demand of nearly \$5,000. Such officers as the Colonial Legislature may establish, will be responsible to them, and dependent on them for compensation, and thus a faithful discharge of duty will be at once ensured, and the Colony advanced a step nearer to the point where the Society will leave them entirely to self-government.

Various other measures of deep interest to the Colony were adopted, and which may be seen in the resolutions of the Board, published in the African Repository. The Board have also published a most interesting letter, politely furnished to them by the Secretary of the Navy, from Capt. Voorhees, of the United States Navy, giving a clear and detailed account of the present condition of the Colony. For the kindness and attention of this gentleman, to their infant settlement, he has the thanks of every member of the Board, as they are sure he has of all the friends of the cause in the United States.

The care and promotion of the health of the colonists have at all times engaged the most serious attention of the Board. The unusual sickness of the last year, whilst it has been to the friends of the Society a subject of deep and painful interest, has received from the Board that consideration which its vital importance demands. However painful the truth, they are constrained to say, that at times the Colony has suffered from the want of sufficient medical assistance; and much of the mortality in the last year has arisen from this cause. Heretofore it has been impossible for the Board to meet the wants of the Colony on this point. During the last year, the ordinary provision in the medical department was in a great measure suspended by the ill health of the physicians, and their return to the United States. This state of things must no longer continue. The friends of the cause hold the remedy in their hands; and human life is too precious, for that remedy to be longer delayed. To meet the present wants of the Colony, another physician will be immediately sent out, and he will be followed during the summer, by two of the medical students of the Board, now far advanced in their medical studies, and both promising and intelligent young men. These arrangements will give a temporary relief, but measures of a more permanent character are demanded to ensure, at all times, the advantages of scientific medical assistance. The Board have therefore turned their attention to the establishment of a high school at Liberia. The very existence of such a school there, would give character to the place, and elevate and cheer the hopes of the colonists. To this school all the various branches of higher education might in due season be added; and thus, by placing the means of education in the reach of the native youth, the highest inducement would be held out to them, to avail themselves of its advantages. The moral effect on the Colony, of such a measure, would soon be felt, both here and in the United States. The citizen of Liberia can now proudly say—I have no superior here. He could then with equal truth say—My country has that within her bosom, which will enable my children to say, We have no superior upon earth.

To ascertain therefore whether this measure will meet the approbation and receive the encouragement of the friends of the cause, the Board have decided to devote such contributions, as may be specifically made for the high school in Liberia, exclusively to that object; to be expended in the first instance for medical instruction, and as the means are afforded, to extend to and embrace all the other necessary branches of science. The New-York Colonization Society have already decided to establish a high school in Liberia, principally for the education of teachers; and the Massachusetts Colonization Society have decided to establish there a free school, and have appropriated funds to its aid. These decisions are in some measure similar to that now proposed. The Board of Managers respectfully submit to these and other friends of this great object, whether an entire union of effort be not desirable, if not essential, to complete success? Some time since, a donation of \$2,000, for this specific purpose, was made by Henry Sheldon, Esq. of New-York, and one of \$500 by the Hon. Charles F. Mercer. This Board are not tenacious of conducting this measure, if any plan can be suggested by which it can be carried on, by united effort, without their agency. But it is such a leading feature in their policy, for future operations, and has such a deep bearing upon the health, the moral elevation and prospects of the Colony, and is so connected with other designs, that, for this Board to leave it out of their plan for the advancement of the Colony, would be for them to act on arrangements unsatisfactory and incomplete.

These general views are intended to draw the attention of its friends to the best mode of carrying this measure into effect. The Board invite the expression of their views and wishes, and most cordially will they co-operate in any plan, that may finally be found the best, for the establishment and endowment of a High School in Liberia, commensurate with the wants of that community.

In connexion with this subject, and second to no other consideration, is the religious instruction of the Colony. Unless the blessings of the Gospel accompany the other efforts, all will be in vain. The wants of Africa are great; she is even now literally stretching out her hands to the churches in the United States, and saying "Come over and help us." To some extent, this call has been answered; and the Board rejoice in the cheering thought, that two of our most respectable religious communities have each sent a mission to the neighborhood of the Colony. Beautiful indeed are the feet of these self-denying men, carrying the messages of light and truth, of love and mercy, to the dark and benighted shores of Africa. These two missions number five able, educated, talented, and devoted men. With no compensation but their personal support—their efforts, their learning, their zeal, and their lives, are given to the regeneration and mental elevation of those who are sitting in the moral region and valley of the shadow of Death. Nor has the other sex refused to share in those labors of love and mercy. Four females, of educated and cultivated minds, and endearing moral worth, have gone with their husbands and friends, to share with them in the work of cultivating the moral wastes of long deserted, forsaken, despised and bleeding Africa. With one of these missions a colored man went, as an assistant missionary. The Board hope the time is not distant, when many of his pious countrymen will follow his noble example, and join him in the land of their forefathers, in shedding abroad the light of truth. The Board rejoice in the establishment of these missions on the borders of the Colony. Their friends at home may rest assured, that every thing in the power of the Board that can be done, to promote the interests of those missions, shall be done.

But whilst the Board would take encouragement from every mission established in Western Africa, it is their duty to bring to the notice of the

churches at home, that, to the Colony itself, they are not informed that any missionary has yet been sent. The Board would respectfully, but most earnestly, call the attention of the religious denominations and the missionary societies, to these inviting fields. Here, in truth, they are whitened for the harvest, and the harvest itself is great, but the laborers are few. Additional and more substantial buildings, for public worship, are also required. To provide the three thousand inhabitants already there, and the increasing thousands who will soon be there, with plain but convenient and substantial houses for the worship of the Living God, the churches in our own highly favored country have but to act upon the subject, and the work is done.—The proper duty of the Board does not embrace this object, but they pledge themselves to promote it, by affording every facility for the transmission of funds; by the countenance and support of their agents at the Colony; and by the donation of suitable ground, wherever it has not been previously disposed of.

The Board cannot leave this branch of the subject, without also presenting the wants of their infant Colony to the American Sunday School Union, and the American Tract Society. From the American Bible Society they have repeatedly received supplies of Bibles; and the Board are confident that all these honored institutions, so truly national in their character, will regard with interest this Colony of Pilgrims, just leaving the land of their own birth to re-possess the land of their ancestors.

The founders of the American Colonization Society were too well acquainted with the magnitude of the undertaking—they were too well acquainted with the history of similar undertakings in past times, to calculate on continuing this noble enterprise without meeting with discouragements and trials, requiring all the energies of its friends to sustain the cause. If misfortunes have attended the early progress of all new colonies, can we reasonably expect, out of rude materials, and with limited means, to found a Colony which shall stand alone in the experience of an uninterrupted prosperity? At this time, the Managers will not disguise the fact, that the affairs of the Society have come to a crisis. On one side, the Institution has been assailed, in terms which they will not repeat, as being friendly to the continuance of slavery. On the other side, fears are expressed that this Institution is an Abolition Society, and nothing more. It is out of place here to answer these contradictory objections. The Managers will at present content themselves by saying that both these charges are equally without foundation.—The Society, acting under its Constitution, as its Board of Managers have often said, has but a single object in view, which is to build up a Colony in Africa, of free colored men, sent there with their own consent.

Another and very prominent element of discouragement exists in the present state of the funds of the Society. On this point the Board have exhibited all the facts, and the friends of the Institution know the worst. But while the Board refer to the difficulties with which the Colonization cause is surrounded, they respectfully submit, that, taking the whole into consideration, there is no serious ground for discouragement. Having truth on its side, the attacks of its enemies will leave the cause uninjured; and a rigid and economical administration of its funds will in a short time relieve it from embarrassment.

In regard to the funds of the Society, it is the duty of the Board to be explicit, and to state clearly their future course. It is their intention, as it is clearly their duty, as fast as their ability will permit, to liquidate all their debts, by the application of every sum, above what may be necessary to keep the Colony from going backwards. The Colony must be sustained by all necessary supplies; the cause of education, and the cause of agriculture there, cannot, will not, be neglected.

There is one measure adopted by the Board, which, if successful, will relieve the funds of the Society from all present embarrassment, and leave its current receipts to be applied to the great objects of building up and improving the Colony.

The debts of the Institution, as already stated, amount to \$45,645 72. To meet the just claims of the creditors, the Board propose the creation of a stock of \$50,000, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. payable annually. For the payment of the interest annually, and the gradual payment of the principal, it is proposed to establish a sinking fund of \$6,000 per annum. To this fund they will pledge the first proceeds of all their legacies, donations, and contributions. Should this plan meet the approbation of the friends of the Society, and the stock be all taken up, the funds of the Board would at once be relieved, and the payment of the whole stock, with its interest, would, in less than twelve years, be redeemed by the annual payment of \$6,000. Should the funds of the Society be sufficient, the whole may be paid in a shorter period. The measures of economy already matured by the Board will annually save nearly that sum. To the creditors of the Board, they submit whether certificates of this stock would not be better than the present evidences of debt in their possession. Unless this stock be taken up by the friends and creditors of the Board, it is quite uncertain when it will be possible for the Board to make payment, however desirous to free themselves from all embarrassments. Until, therefore, the Board know whether this measure will be sustained, their operations for the future must depend on the following contingencies.

On the supposition that this stock will not be taken up, the Board, then, can only continue the colony in its present condition. In their exertions to pay their debts, they believe it is their solemn duty to take care that the colony do not retrograde. On this contingency, the ordinary receipts will, in time, relieve their finances, and then the Colony will again take its forward march.

But, on the other and brighter result, the Board would at once be able to discharge existing obligations, and thus be left at liberty to devote all their means to the prosperity of the Colony.

In that event, the Board will distinctly state what are their intentions and their views.

1st. Experience has demonstrated that the utmost care is necessary in the selection of emigrants. It is now the deliberate decision of the Board, to send none to the Colony until those of suitable age are formed into temperance societies. From this, they will in no instance depart. In accordance with these principles, a careful inquiry shall be instituted into the moral character and industrious habits of each adult emigrant. With such materials for colonists, there will be no risk in sending whatever number the means of the Board will justify.

2d. All measures for the promotion of a complete system of education, will claim from the Board their constant and unremitting attention. On this subject, vital as it is to the best interests of the Colony, the Board are cheered with the knowledge of the fact, that their able co-laborers of the New-York State Colonization Society, have already decided "to assist in laying the foundation, and rearing the structure, of a complete system of education within the limits of Liberia." Most cheerfully will this Board co-operate with them, and with all other friends of the measure, in carrying forward this great enterprise.

3d. Since their re-organization, the Board have adopted various measures for the promotion of Agriculture. From various circumstances, not always under the control of the Board, the cultivation of the soil has heretofore been too much neglected. The importance of this interest to the Colony is ad-

mitted by all, and from the Board it shall receive constant and continued care and encouragement.

4th. Having these prominent and vital principles constantly in view, it will be the untiring effort of the Board to make Liberia a desirable home for the free man of color. To this class we address no argument to induce them to leave the United States. We have no entreaties to offer. We trust, in a short time, that facts will supersede the use of arguments, and an enlightened self-interest render all entreaties unnecessary. We say distinctly, we want none to go there but men and women of good morals, of industrious habits, and friends and members of the temperance cause. As far as we have the power, we will permit none of a different character to go. We express our deliberate judgment that, by carrying out these principles, Liberia will soon become a desirable home for the free colored man; and that, so soon as it becomes so, he will go there, in most cases, at his own expense.

But, whether the plan for the issue of stock succeed or not, it is absolutely necessary that former contributions be continued, and even increased. To all the friends of the cause, the Board would present the subscription list so nobly commenced and patronized by that distinguished friend to the cause, GERRIT SMITH. They do earnestly entreat all their Auxiliary Societies to make an effort to advance the noble cause in which they are laboring with us. The Board would also most respectfully request all the Churches to take up collections on the day sacred to the freedom of our beloved country, in aid of an enterprise which carries with it blessings so rich and so great. To their Female friends, the Board are confident the appeal will not be in vain. Already has their beneficent example, in cherishing this sacred cause, given health and encouragement to all the efforts of its friends. A general effort is all that is wanting to advance the interests of the Institution onward to that high ground it is yet destined to occupy.

In conclusion, the Managers believe that the success and final triumph of the Colonization cause, under the blessing of Heaven, rest now with its friends. The Board are perfectly willing to leave it there. For themselves, they are not discouraged. Acting on the principles contained in this exposition, and availing themselves of the aids of past experience, they believe that the present crisis will pass away and leave their enterprise uninjured; and above all, they would look for, and rest upon, the blessing of Heaven, which, heretofore, has been so richly experienced.

By order:

JAMES LAURIE, *President, pro. tem.*

R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

#### LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH, ESQ.

PETERBORO, N. Y. MARCH 1, 1834.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—You will please hand the above check of \$1,000 to the Treasurer of our Society. It is the first instalment on my late subscription to the proposed fund of \$50,000. I send it in advance of its due time of payment, because I am aware that the Society is in great present need of help. As the money pressure continues to be so great, it is to be regretted that we did not take to ourselves more than sixty days for getting the subscription to this fund filled up. It will be filled up, however, I trust, in the course of the spring; and although, according to the terms of the resolution, under which they subscribe, the subscribers will not be liable to pay, if the 60 days be overrun; yet I have no doubt that they will pay

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just as readily as if the form of the subscription were absolute. There are already more than fifty subscriptions on the plan started a few years since, of obtaining 100 subscribers of \$1000 each; and I believe that there is no ease of the fifty, where the instalments have not been kept up; and, in several of the cases, the whole amount of the subscription has been advanced. The subscriptions on this plan were not to be obligatory, unless the \$100,000 were subscribed; and yet we find that none of the subscribers have been disposed to avail themselves of this contingency. Nor may we suppose, that the subscribers to the proposed fund of \$50,000, will be less generous. Why should they be? Or does not the Colonization Society deserve to be loved and to be helped as much now as it did formerly? In my poor judgment, it is much more entitled to our support now, than it ever was at any former period. The Society has now, with the help of its friends and its foes, and in the school of its own experience, found out its faults. It is fast correcting these faults. It is adopting more judicious systems of operations, the leading elements of which are, an economical use of its means, and a strong christian love towards that class of people, who constitute the objects of the Society's regard. If our Society had always loved this oppressed, and therefore debased class of people, as, I trust, it will hereafter love them; if it had always thought more of ministering to their relief, than of conferring real or imaginary benefits on the white population of our country, and of indulging the wicked prejudices of that population; then would our Society have been, at this day, incalculably more prosperous than it now is; then would it have been dear to the free coloured people, instead of being, as, with too much justice it now is, an object of their jealousy. It is idle for our Society to think of accomplishing its plans, until it has the confidence of that people. But it will no sooner have this confidence, than its prosperity will be, and so also its blessings to that unhappy people will be, without limits. Let it, my friend, be our unwavering and religiously pursued policy, to create a happy and a christian home in Africa, for those of our free people of colour, who choose to go to it; and doubt not, that the attractions of such a home will be sufficient to draw from our shores, at least as many of this race as will be needed to establish, in the benighted land of their fathers, the principles of the gospel, and of our free institutions. Remember too, that those who appreciate, and are drawn thither by those attractions, give, in that very fact, abundant evidence of possessing the sound moral character, which we need to have all our emigrants possess: whilst, on the other hand, those whom we send there, may carry with them habits fraught with ruin to our settlements.

I regret to see by the newspapers, that there is a general impression that there has been a great waste of the funds of the Society. The impression is very erroneous; and I most lament it, because it does great and cruel injustice to the gentlemen, who, in the capacity of Managers of the Society, have rendered (many of them through periods of twelve to seventeen years) so large an amount of faithful and gratuitous services to the Society. These gentlemen are certainly far better entitled to thanks for their unpaid services in this cause of humanity, than to imputations on their judgment and integrity. It is good, however, for them to be often taught by the ingratitude of their fellow men, to look above for all their reward. In looking over the accounts of the Society, when I was last in Washington, I could see that, in some instances, there might have been, by a different procedure, considerable sums saved; but I was principally enabled to see this, by the light of that experience which the Managers now have, and which will guard them against a recurrence of similar losses. I have, however, no doubt, that, not only from the valuable stock of experience which the Board now possess; but still more from the business habits of several gentle-

men who were added to the Board at our late meeting, the friends of Colonization may safely look for a very great improvement in the management of the pecuniary affairs of the Society. Among the acting members of the old Board, there were not enough gentlemen of such habits: and we have all come to learn, that, in the direction of our great benevolent institutions, no amount of talent and piety will supply the lack of business habits.

I regret also to find, that some of the friends of our Society, are frightened by the debt of 40,000, that we owe. Let them but consider the share, which the Society proposes to have in renovating Africa and in blessing the people of our own land; and they will not continue to believe, that so inconsiderable an obstacle as a debt of \$40,000, will long be suffered to stand in the way of our progress. The good which the friends of God and man have in view, in their support of the Colonization Society, would make the removal of far greater obstacles to the accomplishment of that good, appear but a small undertaking.

I hope you are finding leisure to finish your Life of Ashmun. A copy of your life of that great and good man should be in the hands of every man who cares for Africa, or her outcast children amongst us.

With great regard, your friend,  
GERRIT SMITH.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

#### LETTER FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 15, 1834.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed, I send my annual subscription to your Society on Mr. G. Smith's plan: and I take peculiar satisfaction in giving this proof of my undiminished confidence in the plans and prospects of this benignant enterprise. With other friends of the Society, I was, at first, surprised by the developements of its pecuniary embarrassments, at the late annual meeting. But when the Report of the Managers explained the causes of these difficulties, my mind was relieved. It has been one of those adverse incidents which occur in every department of life; and instead of discouraging, should serve to animate us to greater zeal, and above all, to lead us to more humble dependence on the blessing of Him, without whose smiles, all efforts will be vain.

I am glad that you have fully and frankly spread your whole condition before the christian public. It will respond to your ingenuous course, with augmented confidence. I have no doubt that the Society will date this crisis as a new era in its history; at which, fresh impulses were imparted to its schemes of benevolence, and when large accessions of numbers to its patrons and amount to its resources, rapidly succeeded the temporary clouds that passed over it.

The debt of \$10,000, which seems, to our opponents, to be so portentous, they may be assured, will be found of no serious moment. It will call up the friends of the Society to stand by it in this hour of its need; and I altogether mistake the principles and spirit of those friends, if a thousand channels of supply are not open, and this fountain of beneficence be not filled to overflowing.

With great respect, Dear Sir,

Truly your's,

THEO: FRELINGHUYSEN.

JOSEPH GALES, Sen. Esq.  
Treasurer Am. Col. Society.

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## LETTER FROM CAPTAIN VOORHEES, OF THE UNITED STATES' NAVY.

UNITED STATES' SHIP JOHN ADAMS,

*Cape Montserado, Liberia, December 14, 1833.*

SIR, I have this day the honor to report having carried into execution, conformably to my instructions, the various orders intrusted to my charge on our homeward bound route from the Mediterranean.

We arrived at the anchorage, in the bay of Montserado, on the evening of the 9th. Piracy has not afflicted this quarter for some time; and the inhabitants at the settlements, living in undisturbed peace and tranquillity, seem to entertain very encouraging confidence in their future security. The place, however, is not as secure as its importance demands; neither is it free from the want of many necessities. A small fort is requisite for the defence of Monrovia, and the entrance of the harbor of the Montserado; both these objects may be attained in constructing it on an excellent position afforded by a commanding eminence near the margin of the river. The protection of the anchorage in the bay, also requires a small fort, on the height of the Cape, to secure the shipping against piracy. A few guns are now mounted there, on old defective carriages, answering a temporary purpose; but previous to this, I have been informed some American and British vessels were plundered whilst lying at their anchors. And subsequently to these guns being mounted at the Cape, some attempts were again made, it is supposed, with a view to plunder, but a brisk fire being opened from the heights, had the desired effect—since which the shipping has continued un molested.

The vessels to this place, together with their several calls during the present year, amount to about ninety in number, many of them foreign, as well as American, of which I have herewith the honor to transmit a list. Materials, such as various implements or tools for the use of mechanics, sail-cloth, cordage, copper sheathing, copper bolts, copper spikes and nails, varnish, tar, pitch, paints, paint oil, variously assorted for all sorts of buildings and repairs, are very seriously wanted in a small way. Also, a few large sized six or eight oared carvil-built boats. Many applications were made to me for indispensable articles, the want of which precluded some of these people, in a manner, from employment, and from attending to their necessary occupations; but, being deficient in almost every thing, in consequence of our long cruise, we were able to supply but little. We furnished them, however, with a small boat, (the ship gig) some sails, powder, and shot, a few carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, and other articles (of all of which I have also the honor to transmit a list, received for by the Acting Agent of the settlement,) and which I trust will meet the approbation of the Department. Our arrival here has happened most opportunely for the emigrants daily expected from Norfolk.

It appears that their supply, or rations, of rice, has yet to be procured from the Kroo country; and, without this supply, they would, in a little time, be almost in a state of starvation; and the Government schooner, on which they are dependent to procure this article, could not proceed to sea for the want of sails, and some other necessary materials. This difficulty we have removed, and the vessel will be enabled, in good time, to procure the requisite supply. The importance of this settlement here is daily developing itself, in various ways, and is already felt as a refuge of security and hospitality, both to the oppressed natives and the shipwrecked mariner. Lately, a French oil ship was cast away to the South of Grand Bassa, where the crew, about twenty in number, were kindly received by the settlers at that place, and from which they safely travelled, uninterrupted, along the sea shore to Monrovia. Here the generous hospitality of the people of Liberia, (though with humble means, and at their own expense) prompted them to fit out a conveyance for the seamen by the Government schooner, in which they were carried to their own settlement of Goree, (which circumstance was the cause of the schooner having worn out her sails and being unable to proceed to sea, for the requisite supply of rice heretofore mentioned.) And on our arrival here, I found a French man-of-war barque, the commander of which had been despatched by the Governor of Goree, to express the thanks of his country to the people of Liberia, for the charitable services which they had rendered their countrymen. Monrovia appears to be in a thriving condition, and bears an air of comfort and neatness in the dwellings quite surprising. Several stone warehouses and stone wharfs line the banks of the river; others are building, which, with several schooners loading and unloading or repairing, afford an aspect and an air of business common to a respectable white population. All seem to be employed; good order and morality prevailing throughout. But cultivators of the soil are mostly needed here. A few mechanics might do well; such as ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, sailmakers, and boat-builders, masons and house-carpenters, &c. They should all, however, be bound in articles of agreement, previously to coming out, to do something towards the clearing and cultivation of the soil, for the space of a few years. Some sailors are also needed. Cultivation has been very much neglected, and this circumstance has operated greatly to the disadvantage of the place. A species of emigrants arrive at times who are also very injurious to the prosperity and growth of the settlement. Idle, they become paupers, and throw themselves on the charity of the industrious and frugal settler, who kindly gives relief, but who may, in time, also become a pauper, if this evil

be not guarded against. Some of the settlers have mentioned this matter to me, and have requested that I would place the circumstance in a clear light on my return home, not only for the sake of humanity, but also to save the Colonization Society great and unnecessary expense.

They say "some of the emigrants who have been sent out to us, are soon, like the many paupers who have been sent out to the United States from Europe, objects for the poor house; but there is this difference between us and the people of the cities of the United States, we are not yet able to support more than our own families." Except in a few instances, this is too true. It appears, numbers of emigrants arrive unwilling to labor. Numbers, also, who would labor, during the half year period they are subsisted by the Society, are unable to do so on account of sickness, which all, more or less, have to suffer shortly after their arrival. And at the expiration of their six months' support, still sick, and thrown upon the charity of the community, they get dispirited, give up and die. Of this description of people, we may number those generally who have been recently emancipated.

There are, however, some creditable exceptions. From this, it would appear, that six months' provision is not sufficient for a settler, who comes without means. The country is fertile and productive of every variety of sustenance necessary to man, and no settler, *however poor*, with *industry* and *frugality*, after a year's support, need to be in want. An old settler, in comfortable circumstances, assured me, he had done all for himself by the sweat of his own brow; and that, too, under the disadvantage of having an axe in one hand to clear his land, and his gun in the other for self-protection, against the occasional attacks of the natives.

This difficulty, a new settler has not now to encounter; added to which, he has all the benefits resulting from a well-established town, composed of several hundred individuals.

The recaptured Africans, five miles distant, settled at New Georgia, are spoken of in the most commendable terms, as industrious, frugal, and thriving, and capable of taking care of themselves. Amongst the products of the country, or those which may be produced, either in the neighborhood of Montserado, or at a distance in the interior, may be enumerated the sugar cane, rice, cassada, corn, plantains, bananas and sweet potatoes, coffee, indigo, dyewoods, ivory, and gold dust; the three latter of which may be obtained by barter, on advantageous terms, from the native traders of the interior. This opens a wide field for settlements and speculations, and will, at no distant period, be of vast consequence to American commerce and industry. The settlement must move onwards, and, with all its disadvantages, if appears a miracle that it should be in such a state of advancement. Idlers and persons incapacitated for freedom, should not be sent here at present, if it be desirable to benefit the free colored population from the United States, and, through their means, to regenerate Africa; but that class of them should be sent who know how to appreciate the rights of man, and who will not make an improper use of the blessings of liberty, equality, and freedom of social intercourse. Such persons of color, here, in the land of their ancestors, find a home and a country, and here only do they find themselves "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." An intelligent old man, about 60 years of age, with whom I conversed, stated that he had been here about eighteen months, and was getting on cleverly for himself and family, "but that on no account would he return to the United States. It was true, he had not yet the luxuries nor the accommodations which he had been accustomed to in America, but the want of these were not to be brought into competition with his rights and privileges, as a man, in Liberia; for here only, in the consciousness of having no superior, did he feel himself a *man*, or had he ever known what it was to be truly happy."

The older residents of Monrovia, people of considerable experience and sound judgment, speak flatteringly of the policy of making a settlement at the mouth of the Junk river, a distance of about thirty miles to the south. It would form a connecting link with the settlements of Little and Grand Bassa, about as much further to the southward. The country is represented as exceedingly well suited for settlements; and the natives are frequently giving invitations to the people of Montserado to come and settle among them. From their representations, it is, perhaps, the most eligible situation along the whole coast; and, in little time, a valuable trade might be established there. The trade of Montserado with the interior, for the last year, has fallen off considerably, in consequence of the war between the native tribes about two hundred and fifty miles distant. They are all, however, in harmony with the settlers. Journeys are occasionally made amongst them, and an intelligent youth, about 19 years of age, son of one of the settlers, lately penetrated about two or three hundred miles into the interior. He represents the country, at about twenty-five miles from the sea, as rising into high and hilly land, with a very agreeable and pleasant temperature; the low flat land along the coast being covered with moderately sized trees and a thick underwood, difficult to penetrate, whilst that of the higher grounds abounds with large timber of various description, with scarcely a bush, and resembling, in some degree, beautiful cleared groves. He was treated with great kindness by all the chiefs and people throughout the whole course of his journey.

The settlers of Monrovia are desirous of having a person sent out to them as Chief Agent, as soon as may be practicable, the Chief Agent having left them lately for the United States. A person of some weight in years and sound discretion—not unlike Mr. SHAVER, lately

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Consul at the Havanna —should be selected. Such a person, it is supposed, is greatly needed here, both for his administration of justice, economy, and direction of affairs. With him, some suitable practical person ought also to be sent, to superintend the clearing of the land, and to oversee the planters for a certain period, so as to ensure attention to a proper cultivation of the soil. The services of the late lamented Dr. RANDAL continue to draw forth from every settler the most grateful acknowledgments. It appears that his directive energies gave a new existence to the place, and no one could be more deplored.

The charitable societies of our country might do great good by educating some young men of color in the practice of physic and surgery for the different settlements on the coast—they are greatly needed. It is reported a number of vessels for Cuba, are now on this coast, near the Equator, employed in the odious traffic of the slave trade; a steamboat is highly necessary here, as a guarda costa, and to examine into this matter. Such a vessel would clear the rivers and the whole sea. But it is vain to expect this effect, in the employment of vessels with sails only. In these light wind latitudes, vessels are frequently becalmed for days; at other times they may go from one to two knots an hour, rarely more, and it is considered a good run to make forty miles a day. On the passage here, it took this fleet ship, under sky-sails, ten days to accomplish two hundred and forty miles. In a climate like this, the very incorrect charts, as well as the sailing directory of the coast, render its navigation somewhat harassing to all. We have, however, enjoyed excellent health, not a case of fever of any description occurring. Our opportunities thus far to make all our observations, have been particularly fortunate, not missing a single instance, even for the variation of the compass; and having laid out our track on the chart, from Gibraltar down, if copied, it may serve as a useful guide to others.

On our way hither from Madeira, we passed through the Canaries, visiting the Islands of Palma and Tenerife, and near the region of the Cape de Verds, and shall leave here to-day for the United States, touching on our way for water at Martinique. And in passing the neighborhood of the Cape de Verd Islands on the several tracks of vessels, whether for the coast of Africa or across the Equator, should any pirates be hovering about those quarters, I trust we shall give a good account of them. Very respectfully, Sir, &c., &c.

P. F. VOORHEES.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

## INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

Our readers will be gratified, we doubt not, by the opportunity now given to them, of ascertaining the names of the *original subscribers who organized the American Colonization Society*, in the year 1817. Subjoined, are the Constitution which they adopted, and a list of their names, copied from the original subscription list, on file in the office of the Society, and published by order of the Board of Managers.

Many of the individuals who commenced this great work of enlightened philanthropy, have since finished their mortal career. Others of them still survive, to see, every day, experience confuting the objections with which their noble experiment had been assailed, and adding new testimony in favour of their practical wisdom in attempting it. When we recollect the circumstances under which this experiment was made; the doubts and difficulties which rested on its infancy; its feeble beginnings and subsequent disasters; and then contemplate its actual results, and the present stage of its progress, it is not easy to limit the measure of gratitude due to the founders of the Society, or the hopes of its present friends and supporters.

The original Constitution and subscribers are as follows:

**ART. I.** This Society shall be called "*The American Society for colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States.*"

**ART. II.** The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free people of colour, residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient.—And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

**ART. III.** Every citizen of the United States who shall subscribe to these articles, and

be an annual contributor of one dollar to the funds of the Society, shall be a member; or paying a sum of not less than thirty dollars, at one subscription, shall be a member for life.

**ART. IV.** The officers of this Society shall be, a President, thirteen Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the abovenamed officers, and twelve other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, at their annual meeting, on New Year's day, (except when that happens to be the Sabbath, and then the next day,) and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

**ART. V.** It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and to call meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the Board.

**ART. VI.** The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

**ART. VII.** The Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings, prepare and publish notices, and discharge such other duties as the Board, or the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, according to seniority, (when the Board is not sitting,) shall direct.—And the Recorder shall record the proceedings and the names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

**ART. VIII.** The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the ac'ts. and exhibit an account of receipts and expenditures at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

**ART. IX.** The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October, every year, and at such other times as the President may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or which shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this constitution.

**ART. X.** Every Society which shall be formed in the United States, to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto; and its officers shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers.

H. Clay,  
E. B. Caldwell,  
Tho. Dougherty,  
Stephen B. Balch,  
Jno. Chalmers, Jun.  
Thos. Patterson,  
John Randolph of Roanoke,  
Robt. H'y. Goldsborough,  
William Thornton,  
George Clarke,  
James Laurie,  
J. I. Stull,  
Dan'l. Webster,  
J. C. Herbert,  
Wm. Simmons,  
E. Forman,  
Ferd'no. Fairfax,  
V. Maxey,  
Jno. Loockerman,  
Jno. Woodside,  
William Dudley Digges,  
Thomas Carberry,  
Samuel J. Mills,  
Geo. A. Carroll,  
W. G. D. Worthington,

John Lee,  
Richard Bland Lee,  
D. Murray,  
Robert Finley,  
B. Allison,  
B. L. Lear,  
W. Jones,  
J. Mason,  
Mord. Booth,  
J. S. Shaaff,  
Geo. Peter,  
John Tayloe,  
Overton Carr,  
P. H. Wendover,  
F. S. Key,  
Charles Marsh,  
David M. Forest,  
John Wiley,  
Nathan Lufborough,  
William Meade,  
William H. Wilmer,  
George Travers,  
Edm. I. Lee,  
John P. Todd,  
Bushrod Washington.

## SOUTHERN LIBERALITY.

John M'Donough, one of the most wealthy and influential citizens of New Orleans, has presented a memorial to the legislature of Louisiana, praying for leave to educate his slaves. He states that he is the owner of from forty to fifty black children, male and female, of various ages, the offspring of old and faithful servants, who have mostly been born under his roof. These slaves are valuable, being mostly mechanics, and would sell for \$150,000. The design of the owner, however, is, to give freedom to all, and colonize them in Liberia. For this purpose, and that they may be qualified for the proposed new sphere of action, he desires permission to educate them. It will make the hearts of our immediate abolitionists to sink to see such fruit growing from the labours of the Colonization Society. We however can rejoice, and do rejoice, to see the work going thus nobly on. Mr. M'Donough is beginning in the right way. First prepare the slaves for freedom, prepare an asylum where they can enjoy the blessing, and then bestow it.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

[From the Philadelphia Friend, February 22.]

## COMMUNICATION.

"*Go and do thou likewise.*"—Luke, chap. x. v. 37.

While I regret the opposition which the M'Donough proposal has met with, to the interruption of his designs in the first instance, for educating "the offspring of old and faithful servants," I can but regard that gentleman's noble intention as an incitement well calculated to influence public opinion greatly in favor of the coloured people; and I deem it to be a duty which we owe to the impending cause of negro emancipation, to give McDonough's example publicity. Let his principles circulate from west to east—from south to north, and they will obtain the attentive audience of thousands, to an approved theory of liberality and of justice, which, if brought to bear on general practice, like good seed sown upon fruitful soil, the increase may become abundant; and the M'Donough plan for breaking the *chain of slavery*, for exalting the character and improving the situation of the *freedman*, although obstructed for the moment, will ultimately survive the resistance of tyranny and oppression.

In the mean time, permit me through thy paper, to recommend another *method* of imparting the boon of instruction to the uninformed children of Africa, by furnishing the means of planting schools, not only in Liberia but through the precincts of that colony, to extend the blessing to neighbouring tribes of aborigines; multitudes of whose population are to this day slumbering in gross ignorance.

To those of my readers who have not yet bestowed on these subjects that serious consideration which they deserve, my proposition may appear to be out of reach, or impracticable; and for the encouragement of some who withhold their interest through diffidence of their own judgment, or want of confidence in the scheme, I am induced to relate the following facts, in order to represent that degree of success which has already crowned the feeble exertions of an individual of this city, who, about three years ago, ventured to solicit from a few of her friends a small subscription, to enable her to set up two free schools for the instruction of females in Liberia and to pay one year's salary to the respective teachers. These schools were thus carried into effect: the first was located at Caldwell—the second in Monrovia, where they have been ever since regularly conducted by pious coloured women of competent abilities, whose school lists have mostly exceeded one

hundred pupils, and it appears from their reports, that, of *necessity*, many applicants are excluded who would gladly partake of the limited bounty.

Since the expiration of the first term in agreement with Elizabeth Caesar and Elizabeth Johnson, and their schools—No. 1 and No. 2,—have been adopted, and their salaries paid by the “The Ladies’ Association, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, for the promotion of Education in Liberia.” Under patronage of the same association, a third school has been instituted among the recaptured Africans at New Georgia upon Stockton creek; and they are now preparing to set up a fourth to be located perhaps at Edina, a recent settlement of emigrants, upon the St. John’s river; or if the contemplated *Pennsylvan colony* shall go into operation—*Benezet*, or the chief town situate upon Bassa Cove, will probably require the earliest aid of the “Ladies’ Association.”

Why should any friend of the African race shrink from their portion of service in this work of benevolence, or turn aside from the path of duty, alarmed at the magnitude of the undertaking?

It is true, an extensive field for cultivation lies open before us, which is unhappily in a condition comparable to that of fallow ground; while the urgencies of the occasion, silently but forcibly plead the cause of our “brethren in calamity.” Let us then of our abundance cast something into common stock, which if conscientiously devoted to the necessities of our fellow beings, and skilfully applied with special direction to the primary object in view, we may safely commit the freewill offering to the one all-sufficient Power, who according to his good pleasure, will again condescend to bless the loaves and the fishes, for the relief of suffering humanity. S. B.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

*Extracts from the proceedings of the Board of Managers.*

The following resolution was adopted on the 20th of February, 1834:

*Resolved*, That an effort be made to raise a loan of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in shares of not less than one hundred dollars each; for which a Scrip shall be issued, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Treasurer, bearing six per cent. interest; the said stock to be paid off in twelve years; and for the payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal thereof, a sinking fund of six thousand dollars a year, be, and the same is hereby appropriated and pledged out of the funds which shall be received by the Board in each year.

On the 30th January, 1834, the following resolutions, making certain changes in the Plan for the civil government of Liberia, were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the fourth article of the Plan of civil government for the Colony of Liberia be so amended as to read for “two,” “six” counsellors; this amendment not to take effect until the next annual election in the Colony, and that the other articles be so altered as to correspond with this and other amendments which may now be made.

2. *Resolved*, That the Agent, or (in his absence) the Vice-Agent, together with the aforesaid six counsellors, shall constitute a council, who shall meet on the first Monday of January and July of each year, and at such other times as the Agent shall deem expedient. The Agent, or, in his absence, the Vice-Agent shall preside at all their meetings. They shall have power to lay taxes, impose duties, make appropriations of public monies, fix the salaries of all officers to be paid out of the funds to be raised in the Colony, and enact such laws as they may deem necessary for the general welfare, subject, however, to the approval of the Colonial Agent and the Board of Managers.—Should any law be passed by the council and disapproved by the Agent, he shall state to the council his reasons for disapproval; and should it then be passed unanimously by the council, it shall remain in force until the Board of Managers shall pronounce their decision upon it.

3. *Resolved*, That from and after the first day of May next, any officer or Agent of the Society or Colony, who shall be supplied with articles of living from the public stores, shall be charged on the books of the Colony twenty-five per cent. advance upon the original cost and freight of such articles.

4. *Resolved*, That from and after the first

day of August next, the Colonial Agent, Physician, Assistant Physicians, Colonial Secretary and Storekeeper only, shall derive support from the Society; and such officers as the Colonial council may deem necessary, shall be paid out of the funds raised in the Colony; and that from and after the first day of May next, the following salaries be allowed the said officers respectively, in full compensation of their services—that is to say,

For the Agent, in addition to the amount allowed by the Government of the United States, \$1400.

For the Physician, 1600.

For the Colonial Secretary, 600.

For the Storekeeper, 400.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted on the 20th of February, 1834:

For the better accommodation of emigrants on their first arrival at Liberia, and in order to prevent the necessity of their immediately undertaking the erection of a dwelling-place, and the clearing of a piece of ground, before they have had time to look about them, and to make choice of a suitable location,

*Resolved*, That the Colonial Agent be instructed, as early as practicable, to have a number of lots of land laid off, in convenient and eligible situations, in the vicinity of each other, each containing five acres (more or less, as may seem best to the Agent,) and erect on each a comfortable cottage, of native structure, sufficient for the residence of a small family: that a sufficient portion of each lot be cleared and planted with the most useful vegetables; provided that the expense of laying off said lots, erecting such cottages, and preparing a portion of the ground, and planting the same, shall in no case exceed fifty dollars for each homestead. And if, after a residence of twelve months, the occupant of any such lot shall desire to make it his permanent residence, in order to entitle him to a fee simple right therein, he shall erect a similar cottage, and plant in like manner, a similar piece of ground in the vicinity, on such spot as may be designated by the Colonial Agent, for the accommodation of some other stranger emigrant. But if any such emigrant be desirous of removing from his cottage, and of possessing a larger quantity of land, for the purpose of farming, he shall be accommodated in the manner provided by the Board of Managers, in the following

*Report on Public Lands, adopted by the Board of Managers, April 22, 1830.*

"That hereafter, unless specially directed by the Board, land shall be allotted or sold to emigrants to Liberia, in the following manner:—

"Every adult male emigrant, shall, on his arrival, receive a building lot in one of the existing towns, or of such other towns as may be established by public authority, with five acres of plantation land as nearly adjacent as may be; if married, two for his wife, and one for each of his children; no single family, however, to receive more than ten acres, and said family to reside thereon or the town lot.

"The same provision shall, at the discretion of the Colonial Agent, extend to adult female emigrants.

"That such Colonist have a right within five years to purchase at the rate of one dollar per acre, for ready money, a quantity of land not exceeding ten acres, to be reserved adjacent as may be to the quantity so allowed.

"That these provisions be applicable to the said towns and the district of country within three miles thereof.

"That in respect to the country beyond three miles from the towns:

"Each emigrant, as aforesaid, shall receive, if he prefer it, in lieu of the above donation, fifty acres of land for himself and family,—they residing thereon, with the right of purchasing, within five years thereafter, at the rate of twenty-five cents per acre, ready money, fifty adjacent acres.

"That the said allotments and lands sold be laid out, as well in respect to town lots as otherwise, under the direction of the Colonial Agent, in such way as not to interfere with existing rights, and so as to make the lots and farms as regular in form and compact as may be, reserving in the gratuitous allotments to emigrants, adjacent to each allotment, a quantity equal to that so allotted, when requisite to satisfy the rights of pre-emption.

"That beyond three miles from the said towns, sales of land be made for ready money as follows:—

"To any one Colonist, at the rate of twenty-five cents an acre, for any quantity of land not less than one hundred or more than two hundred acres. And at the same rate for any quantity of land, provided a settlement be made thereon by the permanent residence of one Colonist to every hundred acres: Provided, however, that in these cases the approbation of the Colonial Agent be requisite; and that in authorizing them he pay special regard to restraining the settlement within safe and prudent limits, reserving for the future benefit of the Colony, tracts containing mill seats, mines or other specially valuable properties, or selling them at a price proportionate to their value.

"That the proceeds of all sales of lands made, shall be for the benefit of the Colony; but shall be strictly accounted for, and applied by this Board.

*Resolved*, That the Colonial Agent be instructed to discourage, by all means in his power, the supply through the factories or otherwise, of the natives with fire arms, powder and shot.

*Resolved*, That the Colonial Agent be empowered to make a donation to any Colonist, or association of Colonists, not exceeding five hundred acres of land, on condition that the same be appropriated to the culture of sugar, cotton, or coffee."

*Resolved also*, That the Colonial Agent be directed to lay out, in some convenient and eligible situation for the purpose, from one to two hundred acres of good land, as a public farm, to be enclosed, sown and planted,

from time to time, in such portions as circumstances may permit and render expedient, with the most useful grain and vegetables for the use of the Colonial Agency, and for the supply of such of the inhabitants as are not able, or have not yet had opportunities to provide for themselves; and where unemployed emigrants may also be engaged to labour, on such terms as may be deemed reasonable, until they can meet with more acceptable business: Provided that not more than five hundred dollars be expended in effecting this object, except authorized hereafter by the Board of Managers.

*Resolved*, That the Colonial Agent be instructed to use his endeavours to obtain a healthy territory for settlement on the high lands in the interior country, at a distance of thirty, forty, or fifty miles from the sea-coast; and, provided he succeed in this object, that he cause a road to be opened from Liberia to this proposed new settlement; provided the expense does not exceed five hundred dollars.

#### REPORTS OF AGENTS.

UTICA, N. Y., January 17, 1834.  
*To the Board of Managers, &c.*

Having arrived at this place on the last week in December, for the purpose of presenting the claims of the Society, I delivered on Sabbath evening, December 29, an address in the First Presbyterian Church, after which there was received a contribution of \$80. Some friends of the Society here, being anxious its full merits should be laid before the public, proposed to give leave to its opponents to urge their objections.—Rev. Beriah Green, of the Oneida Institute, took the ground of the Abolitionists, and in the course of the debate, was permitted to occupy two whole evenings.

Among those who engaged in the discussion, was Rev. Messrs. Aiken and Bethune, W. J. Bacon, W. Tracy, C. Eddy, B. F. Cooper, A. B. Johnson and others. It was continued for nine evenings, and concluded on Monday evening last by passing the following resolution:

*"Resolved*, That this meeting deeply deplore the unfortunate condition of the coloured population of this country, and commend to the zealous support of the philanthropist and the Christian, the American Colonization Society, as the instrument under Providence, which is best calculated to meliorate the condition of the free negro, and secure the ultimate emancipation of the slave."

This discussion has been full, free and thorough. The positions of our opponents were assumed with boldness and maintained with enthusiasm. The principles of the Society, the sentiments of its leading friends, the measures of the Board, and the character and the condition of the Colony, were solemnly arraigned and severely investigated. Imperfections were of course discovered and magnified; but after all, the efforts of the very able gentleman, who headed the

opposition, a very clear verdict was given in this court of the people for the Society. During a portion of the debate, there were present, it is estimated, as many as 2000 people.

On Thursday evening, the Auxiliary Colonization Society, under whose auspices the discussion had proceeded, met by adjournment, and in conjunction with friends of the Society, determined to make an appeal to the people of Utica, for the purpose of raising, if practicable, ONE THOUSAND DOL- LARS, to aid the Parent Society.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. N. DANFORTH.

The Rev. E. W. SEHON requests us to notice more particularly than was done in the Repository for March 1833, the contributions received by him at Columbus, Ohio. They were as follows:

Public collection after an address in the hall of the House of Representatives,	\$29 52
After a sermon in the Meth. church,	15 25
Books from Mrs. Espy for the Colony,	
amounting to	27 73
A gold Ring from Miss Kelly,	2 50
Messrs. Pitcher & Gill,	5
From sundry individuals,	110
	<hr/>
	\$190 00

The draft from Cincinnati Branch, for \$443, acknowledged at page 61 of the 9th volume, should have been credited to Mr. Sehon.

#### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Pursuant to a notice previously given in the Winchester Virginian, a number of the young men of Frederick county and town of Winchester, assembled in the court-house on Thursday evening, December 15th, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Colonization Society. DANIEL CONRAD was called to the Chair, and A. N. H. Meeks appointed Secretary.

The committee appointed at a preceding meeting to prepare a constitution, through their chairman, Dr. DUNBAR, presented the following PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION:

We, the undersigned, young men of the county of Frederick and town of Winchester, approving most heartily of the sublime effort of philanthropy in which the American Colonization Society is now engaged—and believing that the establishment of colonies on the coast of Africa is calculated to produce the most beneficial effects on our own country, and to constitute sources whence the bright beams of light, civilization, and a knowledge of the *true God*, may irradiate throughout Africa, dispersing forever the Egyptian darkness which now broods over that immense continent—and that it is the duty of every patriot and philanthropist to contribute his aid in carrying

on this great cause—do associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Society, and adopt the following CONSTITUTION:—

ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called the Young Men's Colonization Society of the county of Frederick, auxiliary to the Virginia State Society.

ART. 2nd. The requisites for membership shall be the annual contribution of *any sum* that the individual may feel prompted from his ability and sense of duty, to pay.

ART. 3rd. The officers of this Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, (two of them residents of the town and two of the county,) a Treasurer, Secretary, and Directors, in number not less than six nor more than twenty-four; one half to be chosen from the county and one half from the town; of which Board, when regularly called together, eight shall constitute a quorum.

ART. 4th. This Board, when elected, shall choose from among its own members an executive committee, for the transaction of business.

ART. 5th. The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds of the Society—of which he shall keep an accurate account, and hold them subject to the Board.

ART. 6th. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and executive committee, and conduct all correspondence on behalf of the Society.

ART. 7th. The annual meetings of the Society shall be held on the fourth of July, to receive the annual report and elect new officers; but an election to supply any vacancy may be held at any meeting of the Society. Besides, there shall be quarterly meetings; and the President or either of the Vice-Presidents, may at any time call a meeting, when it is deemed expedient, and advantageous to the objects of the association.

The vote being taken, first upon the articles separately, and then upon the whole preamble and constitution, it was unanimously adopted. The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, when

GILES COOKE was chosen President.  
 JAS. H. CARSON, 1st V. President. } town.  
 JAS. R. CONRAD, M. D. 2nd do. }  
 GEO. LYNN, Jr. 1st do. } county.  
 PHILIP N. MEADE, 2nd do. }  
 JOHN A. SMITH, Treasurer.  
 JOHN R. W. DUNBAR, M. D. Secretary.  
 CARY S. PAGE,  
 JAS. R. GARDNER, } directors for the town.  
 DANIEL CONRAD,  
 LLOYD LOGAN,  
 WM. NELSON,  
 ROBT. M. PAGE,  
 JOS. NEALE, } directors of the county.  
 JOSEPH GRAY,  
 On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That Bp. MEADE be requested to deliver an address before this Society.

The address was accordingly delivered by Bishop Meade.

DANIEL CONRAD, Chairman.  
 A. N. H. MEEKS, Secretary.

*From the Boston Recorder.*

#### MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Colonization Society was held at the Park Street meeting-house, on Monday evening, the 10th inst. His Honor Lieut. Governor Armstrong presided. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Linsley, the Annual Report was read by the Secretary, J. V. C. Smith, M. D. This Society, it is known, devotes its funds to the improvement of Liberia, and making it an attractive and advantageous home for people of colour, by means of schools. The Report was accordingly devoted mainly to that point.

On motion of B. B. Thatcher, seconded by the Rev. Howard Malcom,

*Resolved*, That the principles recently promulgated by the Managers of the American Colonization Society, in relation to their future course, have our cordial approbation; and that we consider it our first duty to provide for and promote, so far as may be in our power, the welfare of the Colony founded by that Institution on the African coast.

Mr. Thacher spoke at length on the principles and prospects of the parent Society. The resolution alludes to a Report lately adopted and published by the Managers, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting. We shall endeavour in our next, to lay the subject fully before our readers, either in that Report, or in Mr. Thacher's speech.

On motion of the Rev. G. W. Blagden, seconded by Mr. Lincoln, of Worcester,

*Resolved*, That the American Colonization Society is an important auxiliary in the work of spreading the light of Christianity over the continent of Africa; and that, as such, it demands the encouragement and support of every sincere Christian.

On motion of the Rev. E. S. Gannett, seconded by Charles Tappan,

*Resolved*, That the history of African Colonization illustrates the importance of the principles maintained by the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and suggests motives for perseverance and increase of activity in our support of those principles.

The resolutions were supported by eloquent addresses from the movers. As copies of these speeches have been requested for publication, we shall not venture to give a sketch of them at present—imperfect as such a sketch would unavoidably be.

A Hymn, written by Mrs. Sigourney, [See Vol. IX. of the Repository, p. 255,] was sung by the Choir.

The audience was very large and respectable, and the proceedings animated and encouraging in a high degree.

The officers for the ensuing year are Hon. Samuel Lathrop, *President*. His Honor Samuel T. Armstrong, Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun, Hon. Isaac C. Bates, Heman Humphrey, D. D. John Tappan, Esq. Theo. Sedgwick, Esq. Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, Thomas Napier, Esq. Hon. Daniel Waldo, Hon. James Fowler, *Vice-Presidents*. B. B. Thacher, Esq. *Secretary*. Isaac Mansfield, Esq. *Treasurer*. Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham; Hon. Josiah Robbins, Plymouth; Hon. John W. Lincoln, Worcester; Rev. Howard Malcom, Boston; Rev. Ezra S. Gannet, Boston; Hon. Eliphalet Williams, Northampton; Prof. Samuel M. Worcester, Amherst; Charles Tappan, Esq. Boston; George A. Tufts, Esq. Dudley, John S. Butler, M. D. Worcester; Thomas A. Greene, Esq. New Bedford; Hon. Wm. S. Hastings, Mendon; Hon. Ira Barton, Oxford; Rev. B. B. Edwards, Boston; Rev. Wm. Hague, Boston; Rev. John Pierpont, Boston; J. V. C. Smith, M. D. Boston; Rev. Geo. W. Blagden, Boston; Horace Mann, Esq. Boston; William J. Hubbard, Esq. Boston; *Managers*.

*Letter from a little Girl in Edinburgh, to a little African Girl in Liberia.*

The following is the letter of a little girl six and a half years old in Edinburgh, who having been much interested by Mr. Cresson's address, requested him to convey her letter, with a small present to a poor little African girl in Liberia.

EDINBURGH, March 9, 1833.

My dear little Girl:—I do not know your name, but you must tell it me in a letter which I hope you will send to me very soon. It does not signify whether you can write or not, for you can get somebody to write for you, as my mama does for me. I tell her the words and she writes them down. Ever since I have heard about Liberia, I have tried to learn my lessons well, that I might have a number of pennies, so as to make eight shillings, which I am told is enough to find you a happy home in your own dear country. You must tell me whether you have got a Bible or not, for if you have not, I will send you one to teach you to fear GOD, and to love his Son Jesus Christ; for if you love Him and pray to Him and think of Him, you will go when you die to a happy place, where no one will cry, where every one will rejoice, for there will be no weeping there, nor any more pain, for it is written in the Bible that GOD

shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain. But if you do not love Him, but say it is nonsense—pooh—when people teach you, you will go to a horrid place where every person is miserable, and you will never come out of it again—never. My mama tells me, that your country is so hot that I should die if I went there, and that mine is too cold for you to come here; so I fear we shall never see each other till we get to Heaven. If you do not understand how we shall know each other in the crowd there, I will tell you that GOD will show us to each other, so we must both try to get there—we cannot do it by ourselves; but we must pray to GOD to help us for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake. We may be *sure* that He will do it, for He has promised us that He will do it if we ask in the Lord Jesus Christ's name.

I have got a cocoa nut, and I know that it grew on a tree in your country, and I dare say that you will have a cocoa nut tree near your pleasant little cottage. You must tell me your name in the letter you will send to me. I live in Athol Crescent, No. 4, in Edinburgh, in Scotland, and my name is Emily Wake. Good bye, my dear little girl.

I send you a pretty pincushion with pins in it, because they do not make them in your country. It is very pretty, and it has needles inside, and a bodkin. There is a ball of cotton too, that you may learn to sew. One of my brothers sends you a shilling and a penny,—and another a shilling—and another, a little one, a sixpence; and my mama sends as much as will make the whole into twenty shillings.

PINE GROVE, FEB. 23, 1834.

The Mississippi Presbytery, in session at Jackson, Louisiana, October 9th 1833, adopted the following resolutions, viz:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Presbytery of Mississippi entertain unabated confidence in the principle and plans of the American Colonization Society, and that they once more recommend it cordially to their congregations.

2d. *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to our congregations to make annual collections in such a way as may be deemed advisable.

3d. *Resolved*, That as a Presbytery, we pledge ourselves to transmit annually, for ten years, the sum of one hundred dollars to the American Colonization Society.

4th. *Resolved*, That it be the duty of the Moderator of Presbytery to attend to the collection and transmission of said subscription.

5th. *Resolved*, That the Stated Clerk be directed to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

The above is a true copy from the minutes of Presbytery.

Attest. JAMES SMYLIE, *Stdt. Clk.*

[March,

## ELLIOTT CRESSON'S COLLECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The following is an account of the collections for this Society, made gratuitously by ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq. in England, the whole of which has been received by the Treasurer of the Society, except an inconsiderable sum paid for printing and other incidental expenses:

*Elliott Cresson, in account with the American Colonization Society.*

## DR.

		£. s. d
To cash received of	James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers,	200 0 0
" "	Elizabeth Pike, of Cork,	100 0 0
" "	Ann H. Smith, of Olney,	100 0 0
" "	Two female friends in Ireland,	100 0 0
" "	Amount of Glasgow subscriptions,	100 0 0
" "	Amount of Perth subscriptions,	15 9 6 — 115 9 6
" "	Amount of Edinburg subscriptions, leaving a small balance in hands of the Treasurer,	100 0 0
" "	Thos. and Martha Richardson, Stamford Hill,	30 0 0
" "	Col. T. Perronet Thompson,	25 0 0
" "	S. R. Wiley & Co.	20 0 0
" "	Lane, Esq. Frankfield, to send 2 negroes,	15 0 0
" "	W. Alen Hankey, Esq. London,	15 0 0
" "	Baron Gurney, do.	15 0 0
" "	Hannah Pease, Leeds,	11 0 0
" "	Wm. Parker, Sheffield,	10 10 0
" "	Anne Dale, Tottenham,	10 0 0
" "	Elizabeth Johnson, Ipswich,	10 0 0
" "	Miss Prince,	10 0 0
" "	Devereux Bowley, Esq. Cirencester,	10 10 0
" "	Christopher Bowley, Esq. do.	10 10 0
" "	Tho. Brown, Esq. do.	10 10 0
" "	Tho. Thornely, Esq. Liverpool,	10 0 0
" "	Samuel Mitchell, Esq. London,	10 0 0
" "	H. Birkbeck, Esq. Norwich,	10 0 0
" "	J. J. Gurney, Esq.	10 0 0
" "	Jane Gurney,	7 10 0
" "	Thos. Bignold, Jr.	7 10 0
" "	M. C. Geldart, and family,	7 10 0
" "	Jas. Boardman, Esq.	3 16 9 } 7 10 0
" "	Coll. at Friends' meeting,	3 13 3 } 7 10 0
" "	Small sums,	7 10 0
" "	Rev. Francis Bevan, near Norwich,	5 0 0 — 62 10 0
" "	Robt. Bevan, Esq. Bury St. Edmunds,	7 10 0
" "	R. K. Pace and M. High, do	7 10 0
" "	(To pay Elizabeth Johnson's passage.)	
" "	Dr. Smith,	7 10 0
" "	Small sums,	14 0 0 — 36 10 0
" "	Henry Bromfield, Esq. Cheltenham,	10 0 0
" "	Wm. Harland, Esq. Durham,	8 0 0
" "	Dr. Fenwick, do.	8 0 0
" "	Rev. E. Higginson, Hull,	8 0 0
" "	Repaid do for pamphlets,	1 17 6 — 6 2 6
To cash received from Tho. Walker and friends, Stockton, for the settlement of a slave, being a Methodist preacher, and wife,		16 0 0
" "	Wm. Massey, Esq. Spalding,	7 10 0
" "	Dr. Hodgkin, for settlement of Dr. L. G. Wells,	7 10 0
" "	Benjamin Hawes, Esq. M. P. London,	7 10 0
" "	J. J. Briscoe, Esq. M. P. do.	7 10 0
" "	Russell Scott, Esq.	7 10 0
" "	Frances Wright, Bristol,	7 10 0
" "	Dundee subn. and colln. per A. Low, Esq.	19 2 6
" "	Spalding colln. per Catherine Massey,	10 10 0
" "	Long Sutton and Gedney colln. per Jonathan Hutchinson,	8 12 0
" "	Wisbeach colln. per A. Peckover,	7 10 0
" "	Peckham ladies, per Catherine Woods,	7 10 0
" "	Montrose colln. per Provost Paton,	7 17 0
" "	Collected by Jonathan Hall, Whitby,	5 15 0
" "	H. Sandwith, M. D. Bridlington,	4 15 0

£. s. d.

To cash from Sarah Starbuck, Carlisle, collected by her, viz.

Thos. Graham, Esq. Edward Castle,	2	0	0
Mrs. Starbuck,	1	0	0
Mrs. Joseph Fisher,	1	0	0
The Misses Ferguson,	1	0	0
Mrs. Sutton,	1	0	0
The Misses Lock,	2	0	0
Mrs. Ferguson, Harker Lodge,	1	0	0
Mrs. Mounsey,	1	0	0
The Misses Mounsey,	1	0	0
Miss Ferguson, Abbey do.	10		
Peter Dixon and sons,	3	0	0
Mrs. Sowerby,	5		
Mrs. Parker,	1	0	0
Miss Starbuck (annual),	5		16 0 0
" " At Beverley, per A. Atkinson, Esq.			5 6 6
" " Nottingham, per F. Hart, Esq.			5 12 0
" " At Tadcaster, by Mrs. Fletcher,			5 10 0
" " By Rev. E. Clarke, Truro, to settle Rev. R. Moss,			7 10 0
" " By Th. Bell, Maryport, to settle Rev. B. Colbert,			7 10 0
" " From Mrs. Fletcher, Bruce Grove,			5 0 0
" " W. Evans, Esq. M. P. London,			5 0 0
" " Ann Wilkins, Cirencester,			5 0 0
" " Rev. Dr. Wall, F. T. C. Dublin,			5 0 0
" " John Williams, Jr. Truro,			5 0 0
" " Ann Everard, Spalding,			5 0 0
" " James Meek, Esq. York,			5 0 0
" " Sarah Brackenbury, Lincolnshire,			5 0 0
" " "O." Dublin,			4 0 0
" " Amount at Derby meeting,	4	0	4
Deduct expenses paid,	4	0	0
" " "Anonymous," per S. Woods, Jr.			3 0 0
" " Mrs. Holworthy, Huntingdon,			3 0 0
" " Mrs. Want, do.	1	0	0
" " Miss Holworthy do.	1	0	0
" " Miss Todby, do.	1	0	0
" " Wm. Grey, Esq. York,			2 0 0
" " Thos. Fox, Esq. Ipswich,			2 0 0
" " Mrs. Addison, Cheltenham,			2 0 0
" " Major Bean, do.			2 0 0
" " Charles Finch, Esq. Cambridge,			2 2 0
" " Joseph Cash, Esq. Coventry,			2 0 0
" " From J. Cort, Esq. Leicester,			1 0 0
" " Ann Richardson,			1 0 0
" " Rev. Dr. Gilby, Bridlington,	1	0	0
" " T. Grame, do.	1	0	0
" " Miss Creykes, do.	1	0	0
" " H. Smith, Esq. do.	1	0	0
" " H. Sandwith, M. D. do.	1	0	0
" " John Ford, Esq. York,			1 0 0
" " From Col. Shipperson, Durham,			1 0 0
" " From Mrs. Haugh, Doncaster,			1 0 0
" " From S. Hickson, Esq. do.			1 0 0
" " From J. Wimberley, Esq. do.			1 0 0
" " From R. Ramsden, Esq. Carlton, near do.			1 1 0
" " From James Montgomery, Esq. Sheffield,			1 0 0
" " From C. Pytelus, Ipswich,			1 1 0
" " From a friend in Ireland, per R. D. A.			1 0 0
" " From Rev. T. Brodhurst, Bath,			1 0 0
" " From H. R. Allenby, Esq. Louth,			1 0 0
" " From W. Shields. Esq. Durham,			1 0 0
" " From T. C. Maynard, Esq.			1 0 0
" " From C. Fielding,			1 0 0
" " From C. Ebden, Esq.			1 0 0
" " From "P." — do.			0 10 0
" " From Rob. Spence, Esq. N. Shields,	1	0	0
From Wm. Richardson, Esq. do.			10
From Dr. Bramwell, do.			10
From John Owen, Esq. do.			10
From a friend of Africa, per Record,			2 10 0
			1 0 0

[March,

	£. s. d
To cash received from Rev. Wm. S. Gilly, Durham,	2 0 0
" " From "D. M. L." per J. Miller,	1 0 0
" " From Cash, per Joseph Cash, Esq.	1 0 0
" " From Mary Harford, Ipswich,	1 0 0
" " From Rev. J. Eyre, Beverley,	0 11 0
" " From George Cookman, Esq. Hull,	1 0 0
" " From Miss Fludyer, London,	0 10 0
" " From J. Wilson, Islington,	0 10 0
" " From Miss Larkin, per P. Coar,	0 10 0
" " From Rev. J. Clapp, Cirencester,	1 1 0
" " From Mrs. Roberts, Newcastle,	1 0 0
" " From Mrs. and Miss Stovin, Chesterfield,	1 0 0
" " From Rev. F. Blood, Dublin,	1 0 0
" " From Sir Arthur Brook,	5 0 0
" " From N. Hartland, Esq. Evesham,	3 0 0
From R. C. and Ann Burlingham, do.	3 0 0
From J. Gregory, do.	1 0 0
From W. Southall, do.	1 0 0
From S. Dixon,	1 0 0
From A. & E. Masters,	0 15 0
From L. Marshall,	0 10 0 — 10 5 0
To cash received from Rev. Geo. B. Kidd, Scarborough, viz.	
Wm. D. Thornton, Esq.	10 10 0
James Tindall,	5 0 0
To constitute Rev. G. B. Kidd and Rev. B. E-	
vans life subscribers,	16 3 0 — 31 13 0
" " From Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, from "M. H. A."	10 0 0
" " per Thos. Pickslay, amount of Lincoln subscriptions, (no	
particulars given)	14 8 0
" " Bructon Gibbins Esq. Birmingham,	5 0 0
T. B. Buxton, Esq. near do.	1 1 0
" " B. Brantford, Florden, near Norwich,	1 0 0
To cash received from Wm. Geary, Norwich,	1 0 0
" " A. Blackie, Esq. Aberdeen, amount of collections and	
subscriptions paid to him as Tr.	18 12 3
	<hr/> £ 1450 17 7

In addition to the above, E. C. has paid to Ladies' Association of Philadelphia,	
Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, Hon. Mrs. Vansittart's	
donation of	21 0 0
Hannah Mennell's do.	10 0 0 — 31 0 0
And to Washington Davis, this sum sent by Wm. Felkin, Esq. of Nottingham,	4 10 0
E. C. also holds Lord Bexley's subscription in aid of building an Episcopal	
Church in Liberia,	50 0 0
And from R. Bevan, Esq. for use of Dr. McDowall,	10 0 0
Independently of the above, the Pennsylvania Branch received (and all items	
of which have been long since acknowledged by the A. C. S.) from R. Bar-	
clay, late of Bury Hill,	100 0 0
Subscriptions received through kind exertions of R. D. Alexander, of Ips-	
wich,	605 1 6
Less expenses incurred by him,	11 16 2
	<hr/> 593 5 4
R. D. A.'s own subscription, per E. Cresson,	6 15 0 — 600 0 4

*Grand total, £ 2246 7 11*

Some subscriptions have not yet been received from distant parts of England, and some persons have declined paying theirs.

**CR.**

	£. s. d.
By cash remitted through A. & G. Ralston,	500 0 0
By do do do do	400 0 0
By do do by James Mitchell, Esq.	115 9 6
By balance paid Rev. R. R. Gurley,	435 8 1
	<hr/> £ 1450 17 7

## Resolutions of the Board.

The following Resolutions in regard to a distribution of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, have been adopted by the Board of Managers.

Monday, December 22, 1828.

"Resolved, That after the 1st of March next, the African Repository shall be sent to all such Clergymen as have this year taken up collections on or about the 4th of July for the Society, and shall be continued to them as long as they shall continue annually to take up collections.

"Resolved, That all the subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. shall be also entitled to the work.

"Resolved, That all Life Members of the Society shall, if they request it, be entitled to the work for the period of three years.

"Resolved, That every Annual Subscriber to the Society of ten dollars or more, shall also be entitled to the Repository.

"Resolved, That the Repository be sent to the Superintendent of each Sunday-School, which shall annually take up a collection for the Society."

## NOTICE.

IT is requested that all collections, donations, or subscriptions to the American Colonization Society, be transmitted by mail, if no private opportunity offers, to JOSEPH GALES, Sen'r. Esq. Treasurer of the Society, Washington City; with whom the collecting Agents of the Society will also correspond. With the collections in the churches, the Society expects to receive the names of the Clergymen of the several congregations in which they were made.

All communications relating to the general interests of the Society, or the Editorial Department of the Repository, to be directed to R. R. GURLEY, Secretary, Washington.

All communications, relating to the pecuniary concerns of the Repository, to be directed to JAMES C. DUNN, Washington, D. C.

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## The African Repository

Can now be had, from its commencement, on application to the Publisher, or Mr. John Kennedy, Washington City, either bound or in numbers; several numbers having been reprinted.

### Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

This Gentleman has proposed to raise \$100,000, for the Society, in ten years, by securing 100 subscribers, who will pay \$100 annually, during that time. The following have already subscribed.

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